BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month,	$1 00	Daily Paper, 6 months,	$5 00
" 3 "	3 00	" 12 "	8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

BY G. LINNAEUS BANKS.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For all human ties that bind me;
For the task that God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story,
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd History's pages,
And Time's great volumes make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine:
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truth from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each grand design.

I live to hail that season
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone by gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks existence:
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

CHARLESTON IMPREGNABLE.—The New York *Times* thinks Charleston impregnable. In speaking of the fight there, it says:

On these natural advantages have been brought to bear the finest engineering skill in the Confederacy (and it was the flower and genius of the country) during a period of two years. Lee, Beauregard and Ripley in succession have exhausted their professional efforts to make it impregnable. Everything that the most improved modern artillery and unlimited resources of labor can do has been done to make the passage of the fleet impossible. And it is impregnable. Sebastopol was as nothing to it.

Our fleet got to the entrance of the harbor. It never got within it. Had the iron-clads succeeded in passing the obstructions they would still have found those miles of batteries to run. They would have entered an Inferno which like the portals of Dante's hell, might well bear the flaming legend, "Who enters here leaves hope behind." Not a point at which they would not have found themselves,

"Mid upper, nether, and surrounding fires."

They pass out of the focus of fire of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, Beauregard and Bee, and they find themselves arrested under the range of Sumter, the Redan, Johnston, and Ripley. They get beyond this, and a concentric fire from Ripley, Pinckney, the Wagner battery, and the guns of the city fall upon them! Merely to run by batteries as was done at the forts below New Orleans, is not a very difficult thing even for vessels not iron-clad; but to be anchored as it were under such fires as these is what no ships were ever called upon to suffer.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel says a young lady in Winchester, Va., went to Milroy to get a permit to buy forage for her father's cow. When the General asked:

"Are you loyal?"

"Yes," she replied.

He began to write the permit.

"To the United States or the Confederate States?"

"To the Confederate States, of course," she replied.

"Then I shall give no permit. This infamous rebellion must be crushed."

"Well," said she, "if you can crush it by starving John Arnold's old cow, do it and be dr-t to you!"

AS BAD AS YANKEEDOM.—The last number of the Madrid (Spain) *Contemporance* replaced its first article by the following lines:

First, at 9 o'clock this morning a Government agent came and suppressed three paragraphs of our leading article. Secondly, at half past nine another agent came and prohibited six other paragraphs. Thirdly, at a quarter to ten a third agent called and suppressed the remainder of the article. The incident is entirely new to the annals of the press. Yet it is said Spain possesses a constitutional Government.

Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouragement by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

Mrs. Henningson, a gifted daughter of Georgia and wife of Gen. C. F. Henningsen, has been presented with an elegant gold watch inlaid with gems, by some members of the Washington Artillery who have recently been in the Hospital in Richmond. Many officers and soldiers have since the war began experienced her motherly care and attention when sick in the Henningsen hospital, to which she has devoted her whole time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF ALAMANCE county, at Graham, about the last of March, a negro man who says his name is FRED, very black, about 21 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and says he belongs to Henry Emsley Hunter, of Mecklenburg county. The owner of said negro man is hereby notified to call, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

J. M. BOYD, Jailor,
April 29-1w* Graham, Alamance county, N. C.

COOK WANTED.

A GOOD COOK IS WANTED FOR THE BALANCE of the year. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 29-1t*

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

$3,500 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A SUBSTITUTE over 45 years old. Must be native born, with good recommendations. None other need apply.

P. R. WHITAKER,
April 29-3t* At E. A. Whitaker's.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

A LIKELY NEGRO MAN, GOOD FIELD HAND, for sale. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 29-2t

FOR RENT.

SIX LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS, OVER W. J. LOUGEE'S Store, on Fayetteville street. Terms $250 per annum.
April 29-3t

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV: RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863. NO. 147.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$10 00
Two days	2 00	One month	18 00
Three days	3 00	Two months	25 00
Four days	4 00	Three months	30 00
Five days	4 50	Six months	50 00
One week	5 00	Twelve months	75 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$10
Dried	$6
BACON—Hog round	50c—$1
BEEF	50c
BEESWAX	$1 75
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$1 25@1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$1 75
" Wax—By the box	$2
" Adamantine	$4
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel	$20
CHICKENS	$1 25@1 50
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	60@65c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	None
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	$4
MOLASSES	$10
MEAL	$5 50
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$4
" Irish	$5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$5
" White Table	$6
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25@30c
RYE	$4
SALT	$16
SUGAR—Brown	$1 40
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 25
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others will remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS AND BRIGADES OF N. C. REGIMENTS.

We are indebted to John B. Neathery, Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office, for the following statement:

No	COLONEL.	LIEUT. COLONEL.	MAJORS.
1	Jno A McDowell	H A Brown	Jas S Hines
2	William R Cox	W S Stallings	
3	Wm L DeRossett	S D Thruston	W M Parsley
4	Bryan Grimes	James H Wood	E A Osborne
5	Thomas M Garrett	John W Lea	Wm J Hill
6	Isaac E Avery	Robert F Webb	S McD Tate
7	Edw G Haywood	Junius L Hill	W L Davidson
8	Henry M Shaw	James W Hinton	
9	Lawrence S Baker	James B Gordon	J H Whitaker
10	Jas A J Bradford	Stephen D Pool	H T Guion / T Sparrow
11	C Leventhorpe	Wm J Martin	Egbert A Ross
12	Solomon Williams		D P Rowe
13	Alfred M Scales	Joseph H Hyman	
14	R Tyler Bennett	W A Johnston	L H Hunt
15	William MacRae	W H Yarborough	G W Hammond
16	John S McElroy	Wm A Stowe	H D Lee
17	Wm F Martin	John C Lamb	F H Sharpe
18	Thos J Purdie	Forney George	J D Barry
19		Wm G Robinson	C M Andrews
20	Thomas F Toon	Nelson Slough	
21			W S Rankin
22	James Conner	C C Cole	Laban Odell
23	Dan'l H Christie	Rob't D Johnston	C C Blacknall
24	Wm J Clarke	John L Harris	T D Love
25	H M Ratledge	Samuel C Bryson	W S Grady
26	H K Burgwyn, Jr	John R Lane	J T Jones
27	John A Gilmer, Jr	G F Whitfield	J C Webb
28	Samuel D Lowe	Wm H A Speer	Sam N Stowe
29	Robert B Vance		W B Creasman
30	Francis M Parker	James T Kell	W W Sillers
31	John V Jordan		
32	Edmund C Brabble	Wm T Williams	D G Coward
33	Clark M Avery	Robert V Cowan	T W Mayhew
34	W L J Lowrance	John H McDowell	
35	Matt W Ransom	John G Jones	J T Johnston
36	No field org'zation		
37	Wm M Barbour	John B Ashcraft	W G Morris
38	Wm J Hoke	John Ashford	M M'Lauchlin
39	David Coleman	Frank A Reynolds	
40	No field org'zation		
41	John A Baker		
42	George C Gibbs	John E Brown	C W Bradshaw
43	Thomas S Kenan	Wm G Lewis	W J Boggan
44	Thos C Singeltary	T L Hargrove	C M Stedman
45	J H Morehead	Samuel H Boyd	J R Winston
46	Edward D Hall	W L Saunders	ACM'Callister
47	Geo P Faribault	John A Graves	A D Crudup
48	Robert C Hill	Sam'l A Walkup	A A Hill
49	Lee M McAfee	Jno A Flemming	P B Chambers
50	J A Washington	George Wortham	J C Vanhook
51	Hector McKethan	Caleb B Robson	J R McDonald
52	James K Marshall	Marcus A Parks	J Q Richardson
53	William A Owens	J T Morehead, Jr	J J Iredell
54	Jas C S McDowell	K M Murchison	A Ellis
55	Jno K Connally	M T Smith	Alfred H Belo
56	Paul F Faison	G Gratiott Luke	H F Schenck
57	Arch'd C Godwin	H C Jones, Jr	J A Craige
58	John B Palmer		J C Keener
59	Dennis D Ferrebee	Edward Cantwell	J M Mayo
60		Wm H Deaver	W M Hardy
61	James D Radcliffe	Wm S Devane	H Harding
62	Robert G A Love	Geo W Clayton	D G McDowell
63	Peter G Evans	Stephen B Evans	J H McNeill
64	Lawrence M Allen	James A Keith	Wm Garrett
65	George N Folk	Thaddeus P Siler	John J Spann

The Regiments are Brigaded as follows:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.
Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
Bate's Brigade—29th.
Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
Davis' Brigade—55th.
Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
Hampton's Brigade—9th.
Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.
Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.
Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are Infantry Regiments
1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.
The following are Cavalry Regiments:
9th, 10th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.
The following are Artillery Regiments:
10th, 36th, 40th.
The following are the Battalions:
Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Shober's, (formerly Wharton J. Green's) Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alex. Macrae's Artillery; Col. Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion, Rangers; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.
Colonel W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men.

MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE NOTICE THAT there will be a meeting of the Farmers of Granville, at Oxford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of May, to consult as to their duty to their country and themselves in these trying times, and to consider the suggestions made by Gov. Vance in his late Address to the people of the State.
April 24-td

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SUGAR FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, for sale by
April 4-1m* A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C.

TEA FOR SALE.

200 LBS. GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA, for sale by
April 4-1m* A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH FOR RAGS.

I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of Cotton or Linen Rags—Old Rope, Bagging and refuse cotton. Bring them to my store, just back of the Market House, and get the cash or family groceries for them. JORDAN WOMBLE.
April 25-1m* Hargett street, Raleigh, N. C.
P. S.—They must be washed clean.

OLD CAST IRON WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR THE NAVY DEpartment, OLD CAST IRON, for which will be paid, delivered at any railroad station, five (5) cents per pound. Apply to J. J. ROBERSON,
April 25-tf Goldsboro', N. C.

WANTED.

50 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina or Cape Fear Bank. Persons having Stock for sale in any of the North Carolina Banks will please give us a call. JNO. G. WILLIAMS & CO.
April 24 1w*

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship in the General Auction and Commission business, viz., for the sale of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real and Personal Property, &c., &c.

Our Store is large and commodious, fronting on Fayetteville and Harget streets, in the centre of the business of the city, and universally conceded to be the best location in the place for the business.

Both of us having been engaged for the past seventeen years in the Mercantile or Auction business in this city, we flatter ourselves that we can make it to the interest of parties to make their consignments to us for either private Commission or Auction sales.

A. CREECH,
April 21-1m J. J. LITCHFORD.

Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, April 17th, 1863.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per cent. on the Capitol Stock of this Company, payable on and after 15th May next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 1st to 15th May.
L. H. DEROSSET,
April 21-lawtd Secretary.

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE 15,000,000 CONFEDERATE Loan. Also N[illegible] and $2 Treasury Notes.
April 17-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C.
March 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh.
Dec 16-tf

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

ON THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE THIS POPULAR place of Summer Resort will be opened for the reception of visitors.

Owing to the very great scarcity of provisions of all kinds we can only accommodate a limited number of boarders. We will use every effort to render our guests comfortable, and promise to spare no pains or expense in supplying our table with the best the market can produce. Our rates of board shall be advertised in due time.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—A good HOUSEKEEPER for the coming season, one who has had experience in a public house. She must be lady-like in her department and in every way competent to fill the place. The best of references will be required. None others need apply. Write immediately and state how long and where you have been in business, the price you require, and the reference you can give.

Standard copy till forbid.
April 15-tf B. & CO.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKER

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.
Feb 24-2m

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at
P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.'

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
March 19-tf PRAIRIE & LACK, Raleigh, N. C.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...7.30 A. M.

Eastern	" " "	7.30	"
Fayetteville	" " "	8.30	"
Western	" " "	11	"
Augusta	" " "	7.30	"
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at		12	M
Summerville opens Thursday at		5	P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at		11	A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at		11	"
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at		12	M
Northern mail closes daily at		9	A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at		9	"
Fayetteville mail closes daily at		9	P. M.
Western mail closes daily at		9	"
Augusta mail closes daily at		9	"
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at		2	"
Summerville closes Fridays at		8	A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at		9	P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at		1	"
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at		1	"

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours.
GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE FIFteen miles from Raleigh in Wake county, N. C., containing eighteen hundred and ninety-one acres, four or five hundred acres in a state of cultivation. The improvements on it are new and of the finest and best character; such as out houses, Gin House, &c. &c. All of which the subscriber will sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, on Saturday the 2nd day of May, 1863, commencing at 12 o'clock.
JNO. P. COOK.
April 23-td

MILITARY NOTICES.

Chief Enrolling Office,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
WADESBORO', N. C., April 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ALL PERsons in this District seeking exemptions or details, must apply to this Office only. The Commandant of Conscripts will not consider any applications not sent up through the proper channel.

All persons having contracts with Government (except Contractors with Ordnance Department) must have their applications for detail certified to, by the officer with whom the contract was made, as either unreasonable or excessive. Ordnance Contractors must have their application, for detail, certified to by Captain Barny, Agent Nitre and Mining Bureau, Greensboro', N. C.

All applications for Executive Clemency must be accompanied with Affidavits of at least six highly respectable citizens of the neighborhood, and forwarded through this office.
J. M. LITTLE, 1st Lt. P. A. C. S.,
Enrolling Officer 7th Congressional District.
April 27-4t

Adj't and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Jan. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Recognizing the necessity of officers of railroads having full control of their business in order to ensure safety and dispatch in transportation, military officers are prohibited from interfering with the engines, cars, running of trains, or with the control and management in any way of railroads.

II. When transportation of troops or freights by railroad is necessary, a Quartermaster or other authorized officer, shall make requisition for the same upon the superintendent or proper officer of the railroad, furnishing the necessary evidence of transportation, and delivering the troops or freight to be transported.

III. In the event that more freight is to be transported over any road than the road has the ability to carry promptly, the officer furnishing evidence of transportation will indicate to the railroad officer what shall take precedence. In the absence of any special order as to what freight shall go first the railroad officer shall be governed by any General order the Quartermaster General may issue in regard thereto.

IV. Where troops or freight is to be moved out of the usual routine of a railroad, the officer having charge of such movement, will fix with the superintendent, or other officer of the road on which the movement is to be made the day and hour of departure, and when so fixed, the troops or freight must be ready at the appointed time.

V. In the event of any military necessity for an unusual movement at any particular point the commanding officer at such a post will communicate fully the character and extent of service, to the principal officer of the road or roads from which it is required, and ask the personal supervision of the proper railroad officers to the duty.

VI. Quartermaster and Commissaries will exercise discretion in shipping freight not wanted for immediate use, and that may be stored at safe and convenient points, taking care not to block up roads and thereby impede transportation.

VII. When it is necessary to send a special messenger with freight, such messenger must travel with the freight placed in his charge, and his transportation shall be so specified on its face, in order to prevent him from travelling in any other way.

VIII. Enrolling officers will permit conscripts, enrolled while in the employment of railroads, to remain at their duties until Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., decides as to who of them it is necessary should be detailed for service on the road.

IX. Any violation of these orders, or remissness on the part of railroad officers to perform promptly all Government transportation will be reported to Colonel William M. Wadley, A. A. G., who will indicate from time to time where his headquarters will be.

By order:
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Jan-12-1w Adjutant and Inspector General.

REWARDS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 13-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLOUGH CASTINGS.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES, WHO NEED THEM, WILL be furnished with PLOUGH CASTINGS at the old price, by calling at our Foundry (Burns' old stand.)
April 24-1w* SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.
Standard copy one month.

WANTED.

EMPTY BLACKING-BOXES IN ANY QUANTITIES, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W. K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.
Jan 14-tf

HOTELS.

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD FARE,
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!
T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House
GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.,
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2½, P. M.,
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.
MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge. Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜
☞ The Cars leave daily. ☜
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT TO ME and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellow-men, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless the *crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn, and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also, all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation, of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for resale or profit. Also, all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath, before a Justice of the Peace, may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this Proclamation is designed, as far as possible, to effect.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, (SEAL) hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
April 13-2w

All papers in the State copy two weeks and send bills to Executive Office.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

GEORGE BISHOP & CO., HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received.
Feb 14-3m.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. HOGG, Capt. C. S
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance

NOTICE.

I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE hired Negroes from J. P. H. Russ, belonging to the estate of John Hutchins, deceased, paying the hire to the said J. P. H. Russ, as I shall claim the right to collect the hire as Executor of deceased.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE AND LOT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY John Hutchins, deceased, in Raleigh, is for rent. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to

JOHN F. HUTCHINS, Executor.
April 13-1May.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of
March 24-tf. PRAIRIE & LACK

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1861, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$8 00
" "	Six months - - -	5 00
" "	Three months - -	3 00
" "	One month - - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

☞ **To News Agents.**—On and after this day the price of the PROGRESS to Agents and Newsboys will be FIVE CENTS a copy.

Political knaves have been soundly abused for bringing on the war, and of course they have not received a lick amiss, but political preaching has been one of the main instruments in bringing about and continuing the strife. Not satisfied with inaugurating a struggle that has drenched the land with blood and brought gloom and desolation to almost every household, they are now zealously engaged in fanning the flames to the end that the strife may continue.

The N. Y. *World* of a late date gives an account of a jubilee as occurring at a Methodist Conference in that city. That paper says:

"The Conference held its fourth session on Saturday before a large audience of spectators, who crowded the galleries. The great feature of the day was the presentation of a report of the committee on the state of the nation by its Chairman, Rev. Alfred Cookman. The document, which was lengthy, recited, by a preamble and ten resolutions, that the rebellion was unparalleled in its wickedness, and continued to imperil the existence of the republic; that our nation is a chosen instrument to extend the kingdom of Christ; that it is the solemn duty of every citizen to rally to the support of the Union cause; that the Conference renew their vows of unconditional loyalty to the United States—enjoined alike by the Bible and the Book of Discipline; that in the present critical condition of public affairs there should be exercised great prudence and caution; that those who oppose every warlike measure under the pretext of discriminating between the administration and the government are guilty of covert treason; that slavery is incompatible with Christianity and republican institutions; that the conference concur in the righteousness of the President's proclamation of freedom to the blacks; that there was reasons for gratitude for the maintenance of the public credit; and that the members would appropriately observe the fast day ordered by the President."

The reading of the report caused great rejoicing among the brethren and there was much clapping of hands and stamping of feet. The scene, as reported by the *World*, would rival the old Bowery Theatre in its palmiest days. The brethren then and there favored the hanging of all "copperheads"—that is to say they are in favor of murdering all who lift their voices against the tyranny of Lincoln. The "rebellion" must be put down at all hazards and the negro millennium ushered in. The "brothers" were for war to the hub.

This is but a specimen of sectarian abolitionism at the North, and the other persuasions are generally as bad as the Methodist. No people at the South are more loyal than the Methodist and none more active and zealous in their support of the government and the prosecution of the war, and the ranting of these crazy fanatics in New York is no reflection upon them.

All reasoning men, North and South, have seen and deplored for years past the evil and mischievous tendency of political preaching, and though good men have deplored it and the press has denounced it the evil has increased, and now, though the land is in the throes of a mighty revolution, for which we are indebted largely to the teachings of self-righteous, puritanical fanatics, the pulpit of both sections still rings with the poisonous ravings of these mad "apostles" and blood and vengeance, instead of Christ and Him Crusified, is preached in the majority of the churches. While such desecrations and mockery is permitted to go on can we hope that God will heal the distractions of this people and give us peace? No. We are not sufficiently humbled, and if there is any one thing above another that all christian people, of both sections, who desire peace, should pray for, it is for reformation in the pulpit and a healthy ministry.

Of course we are prone to throw all the sin to the charge of our enemies, and in all conscience their record is black enough, but we are not without sin in this respect, and we call upon our people to rebuke it. The minister who drags politics into the pulpit or makes the war and abuse of the enemy the theme of his discourse should be frowned down by the community over whose spiritual welfare he is charged to look, and if the reformation be not speedy he should be made to take up his bed and walk.

If we despise political preaching among our enemies we must despise it here, and that we may not be misunderstood we place ourself on record against it.

From Eastern Carolina.

We had a conversation yesterday with an officer who left Kinston in the morning train and who was just up from below. He said that there was a report that there were 12,000 Yankees at the Cross Roads, three miles this side of Washington, and that the enemy had established a line of pickets from Barrington's Ferry, opposite Newbern, to Washington by the way of Blount's Creek. Whether these reports were true or not he could not say, but there was a general impression that the enemy had been considerably reinforced. Everything was quiet along the lines, there having been no skirmishing since last Monday week.

Mrs. W. H. Putney has left a lot of garden seeds at this office for Camp Holmes. They shall be sent out. Wish Col. Mallett would send in his wagon. We have a lot on hand.

The Speculators.

MR. PENNINGTON:—Every true Southern man will concur in your opinion that the man "who refuses Confederate notes for his surplus" or for any claim arising since the war "should be put to work on the fortifications with ball and chain." But when you say "the government must be sustained, the army supported and the value of the currency preserved, or even the immense profits of speculators will pass from them," you may have forgotten that the speculators and extortioners expect to secure their profits by taking the oath of allegiance, in case we are subjugated by the aid they give to the enemy. X.

We will not dispute with our correspondent but rather thank him for the suggestion. We doubt not but every man who is mean enough to embarrass the government and give aid and comfort to the enemy by speculation and monopoly in provisions, will take the oath to save his treasure, though it be the price of blood. The Yankees are malignant in their hatred and unrelenting in their persecution, but the miserable clan of Jews and Gentiles that form a network from Richmond to Montgomery, and who by monopoly manage to control the price of all articles of provisions and of prime necessity and to extort from the suffering poor fabulous profits for food and raiment, are worse enemies to our cause and more to be despised than the enemy who meet us in the open field; and the alternative is presented to the government of putting them down or of being put down by them. Every community is infested by the sharks and an honest man cannot move without being jostled by them. If the government performed its duty the last one of them would be in the army in less than six weeks.

Capt. Guthrie, C. S. N.

This distinguished naval officer is now in this city *en route* to the new position assigned him on the Chattahoochee, at Columbus, Ga. He entered the service of the United States at an early age, and was often sent by that government on some of its most important cruises and voyages; and at the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he was absent from his government, on the coast of Africa. On his return to New York, learning of the rupture of the States, joined the South, relinquished his property in Georgetown, D. C., and received from Mr. Davis a post corresponding with his old one in the United States Navy.

Capt. G. was long associated wit Lieut. Maury in the National Observatory. He has therefore every experience needed to make him one of our ablest and best naval men. He deserves one of the highest rounds in the ladder, and doubly can we wish it for him since he is a native citizen of this State "and to the manor born."

The North Carolina Railroad.

The *Standard* is indebted to Mr. Sumner, the Superintendent, for the following comparative statement of the earnings of this road, from passengers and freight for the last seven months. The increase in the receipts, it will be seen, is very large:

MONTHS.	YEAR 1861-'62.	YEAR 1862-'63.	INCREASE.
September....	$ 46,787 22	$116,950 00	$ 70,162 78
October.....	58,656 48	156,664 10	98,007 62
November....	64,570 52	128,824 83	64,254 31
December.....	53,442 98	124,799 34	71,356 36
January.....	57,827 11	147,407 41	89,580 30
February.....	58,586 71	128,762 14	70,175 43
March.....	91,014 48	160,428 30	69,413 82
Total.....	$430,885 50	$963,836 12	$532,950 62

Many of our people are disposed to find fault with the management of our Railroads, but there is bu few that realize the many disadvantages under which they labor. The wonder to us has been that the roads have been able to keep up at all. We are glad to see that the affairs of the N. C. road are in such a prosperous condition.

E. M. HOLT.—A friend of ours has sent an order to Mr. Holt for spun cotton and sheeting, at prices named in this paper of the 15th, which has been accepted and the goods promised as soon as previous orders are filled. That's right, Mr. Holt; stand up to your figures, attend to the small orders of those who want for their own families and not to speculate on and you will have a conscience void of offence and the people will bless you. A good reputation will be worth something after this war is over, for rascality will abound.

Gas has been advanced to $15 per 1000 feet in Charlotte and Salisbury. Six dollars was the price in peace times. The present price in this city is eight dollars, but we suppose it will be advanced here as elsewhere, and this will necessarily add considerably to the expenses of Daily newspapers, for a part of the force has to work during the entire night. No danger of our profits getting above the 75 per cent. allowed by law.

In times of peace the best men are generally selected for positions of trust and emolument, but in time of war any fool can get an office. In times of peace the highest places seek the best men, but in time of war the worst men seek the highest places.—War is a great scourge, and in nothing is this more apparent than the fact that it places so many depraved, corrupt men in authority.

SPOKEN LIKE CORNELIA.—A young lady of Louisiana, whose father's plantation had been brought within the enemy's lines, in their operations against Vicksburg, was frequently constrained by the necessities of her situation to hold conversation with the Federal officers. On one of these occasions a Yankee official enquired how she managed to preserve her equanmity and cheerfulness amid so many trials and privations, and such severe reverses of fortune. Our army, said he, has deprived your father of two hundred negroes and literally desolated two magnificent plantations.

She said to the officer—a leader of that army, which had for months hovered around Vicksburg, powerless to take it with all their vast appliances of war, and mortified by their repeated failures: "I am not insensible to the comforts and elegancies which fortune can secure, and of which your barbarian hordes have deprived me; but a true Southern woman will not weep over them, while her country remains. *If you wish to crush me, take Vicksburg.*"—*Canton (Miss) Commonwealth.*

FROM SUFFOLK.—The Petersburg *Express* of Monday has the following:

The train from Ivor Saturday afternoon brought no news from Gen. Longstreet's army. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Suffolk Saturday forenoon, but it is not believed that any general engagement was progressing. We have positive information by telegraph, that a sharp skirmish occurred, in which Capt. Parke Poindexter, of Chesterfield, was severely wounded, but none of the particulars have reached us.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

A TAX IN KIND.

The Confederate Congress has finally agreed upon a tax bill which promises to be of great benefit to government and people, and among other provisions has provided for the collection of a tithe of farm products, or a tax in kind. This is an entirely new system of taxation in America, and there are some doubts as to its practical good working. It will doubtless be cumbersome—perhaps it may be a little vexatious and troublesome to the assessors and collectors—and it will be somewhat expensive in the matter of collection.—Beyond these objections, which are not very grave, the system seems well adapted to the times and circumstances in which we are placed.

After reserving for his own and family's use fifty bushels of sweet and Irish potatoes, one hundred bushels of corn, or fifty bushels of wheat, and twenty bushels of peas or beans—which reservation will exempt many a poor family from any tithe, as it ought—each farmer or planter, throughout the whole Confederacy, shall pay to government, in lieu of a money tax, one-tenth, or ten per cent., of all the corn, hay, fodder, cotton, wool, wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, tobacco, cattle and meat, pear, potatoes, ground peas, sugar and molasses—made from cane—which he may produce during the year. These stores are to be collected at convenient depots, not exceeding eight miles from the farm or plantation, at the producer's own expense for transportation to that short distance, which will be very inconsiderable, when the government will take charge of them for such uses as it can apply them to. When the tithe returns exceed, in any locality, the present or prospective wants of the army in that vicinage, which must be the case in very many localities, the surplus will be sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury; and when it is manifest, from the assessment returns, that such surplus will exist, the sale may be made without collecting this surplus. This is one objectionable feature in the system, this making government a trader in all fram products, but it is unavoidable.

Notwithstanding a few slight objections, the system, it is hoped and believed, will produce many happy results. It will insure beyond peradventure an abundant supply of everything necessary for the army, so far as the country is capable of producing army supplies, and this supply will not be drawn from one or a few localities, as heretofore, which has occasioned serious inconvenience, but equally, according to production, from the whole cultivated land. It will save to the Government, and of course to the people, a large cost in the way of transportation; it will thus save also the wear and tear of railroads and their machinery, and give them greater transportation capacity for the usual trade; and it will furnish to the army, fresh and healthful, such perishable articles as will not bear long transportation. It will, to the extent it goes, prevent the accumulation of debt—perhaps five or ten millions per month—and, which is quite as important, will to the same extent prevent the necessity of currency issues, now so greatly in excess of business requirements; and it will also put some money into the Treasury, though not a great deal. It will probably yield a full supply to the army of nearly all articles it needs in the way of food, except wheat, of which it may give two-fifths; it will yield a large surplus of corn, and perhaps of several other articles.

The country is indebted, we believe, to the experienced and distinguished Virginia Senator, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, for the suggestion of this tithing tax. The old plan of supplying the army bore very hard on Virginia, because a large army had been kept on her soil from the commencement of the war; and that glorious old mother State has in many other respects borne the brunt of the contest. After long and mature deliberation both Houses of Congress have agreed to the system, and we hope it may have a fair trial, thorough trial, and believe it will prove salutary in its effects. Under the Mosaic dispensation, the Hebrews gave of the firstlings of their flocks, and the first fruits of the earth, as a sacrifice to the Deity. In later days, and in many countries, ecclesiastic bodies, by permission of the State, have derived their revenues from a tithe of farm products—but let not this prejudice our people against the present tax. We shall give our tithes of the earth's fruits, as a cheerful sacrifice on the altar of our country's independence; and may Heaven prosper it and us as we deserve, and as its mercy may dictate.

ABOUT WOMEN.—D'Israell, speaking of the society of refined and charming women, says:

"It is an acquaintance which, when habitual, exercises a great influence over the tone of the mind, even if it does not produce any more violent effects. It refines the taste, quickens the perception, and gives, as it were, a grace and flexibility to the intellect." Somewhere else the same writer remarks that "men are as much stimulated to mutual effort by the sympathy of the gentler sex, as by the desire of power or fame. Women are more disposed to appreciate worth and intellectual superiority than men, or at least, they are as often captivated by the noble manifestations of genius, as by the fascination of manners and the charms of persons."

And Sidney Smith says: "Among men of sense and liberal politeness, a woman who has successfully cultivated her mind, without diminishing the gentleness and propriety of her manners, is always sure to meet with a respect and admiration bordering upon esthusiasm."

Again, another writer observes that "Of all other views a man may, in time, grow tired, but in the countenance of woman there is a variety which sets weariness at defiance." "The divine right of beauty," says Junius, "is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a pretty woman the only tyrant he is not authorized to resist."

MEAT AND SUGAR.—The Mobile *Register* gets off the following:

A Virginia paper says there is no lack of meat for the army if Government will adopt proper measures to get it; let them offer the planters four or five pounds of sugar for one of bacon and it will be sure to come. In old times sugar and bacon were worth about pound for pound, and this man modestly proposes to pay four or five prices in kind, which, at what the government gives for it and transportation added, would make more than three dollars a pound, when even in this starved city, it is not more than one dollar. We have no doubt this would fetch the meat, but we should not like to eat it. We should be afraid the farmer who had yielded to such, and only such inducements, had taken advantage of the high prices to turn an honest penny by manufacturing his wife and children into bacon.

WHEAT AND CORN CROP.—The information we have through letters and persons of observation, from Abbeville, Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, give very encouraging prospects for the growing wheat, and the stand of much corn is good for the season. A letter from Abbeville District, dated the 21st instant, says: "I trust there will be 75,000 to 100,000 bushels wheat for sale from this district. In Edgefield it is equally promising." We hope the holders of corn and flour in the country will not allow *the weevil to feast*, when our soldiers and their families are needing the staff of life. So far as the *extortioners and speculators may be hurt* by the abundant prospect of the grain, ere long to ripen, they may have sour and bitter bread for their daily rations.—*Char. Mercury.*

☞ HEAVY ROBBERY.—We learn by a gentleman from Savannah, that forty to sixty thousand dollars in gold coin belonging to the Merchant's & Planter's Bank of Savannah, was stolen from a car on the Central Railroad while in transita from Macon to Savannah in charge of a private bank messenger.—*Savannah Republican 26th.*

PRICES FALLING.—It seems that flour has declined somewhat in the up-country, and if all that we hear of the flattering prospects of the growing wheat be true, we may expect that it will come down still lower.

The Salisbury *Watchman* of Monday says: "Within the last week flour has fallen from forty-five dollars to twenty-five dollars per barrel. This is nothing more than right. It has always been too high, and only kept up by the speculators, and the present fall may justly be ascribed to the well-timed Proclamation of our patriotic Governor, who has been working with all the energy he possesses to mitigate the heavy troubles under which the State and country are now suffering. We do hope Gov. VANCE will renew the embargo as soon as the thirty days expire. He owes it to the people; as there are large masses who have been made to suffer immensely, just to gratify the insatiate desire for *gain* by that class who unfortunately are the curse of any country at any time—the speculator and extortioner."

In Charlotte the article has also experience a heavy decline, though not as great as at Salisbury. The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

"Flour sold in this market last week for $30 a barrel, a decline of $20—and a further decline is expected. Somebody will get hurt.

Within the past two weeks the evidence has been unmistakable that there is plenty of provisions in the South—the only difficulty has been it was hoarded and hid away for higher prices. At $3 a bushel for corn and $1 a pound for bacon, the government will get as much as it wants! Of course it will—of course! Big prices starts the sap of patriotism. Indeed it does."

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN MARCHING ORDER.—The precautions taken to prevent our catching cold, and to insure our comfort and health, I thought then, and know now, excessive. In the first place, if the weather were chilly, we were obliged to march in close order for warmth. As the day grew warmer, the ranks were opened, so that we should not be incommoded by dust and perspiration. As soon as we began to perspire, delirious sergeants, captains and lieutenants trotted about our columns, shouting to the men to button up their coats if they open them, and diminishing the quickness of our steps as we approached the halt; and when we did arrive at the halt, woe to the parched soldier who dare touch water until he received orders to do so. "Eat bread! Eat a few mouthfuls of bread before you drink!" "Rinse your mouth well out before you swallow a mouthful of water!" "Sit on your packs, and not on the ground!" "You, sir, two days' salle de police for lying down in the shade. Do you think we can drag fever and rheumatism about with us? Up with you. And you there, exposing your chest to the cold air. You'll be writhing like a corkscrew presently." When we arrived at our destination the bustle and hurry-scurry were greater. First duties over and soup eaten, the officers seem possessed; they stormed and shouted at the sign of a particle of dust or mud upon a shoe; they caused the trowsers to be turned up to see that there were no damp feet; doctors flew about inquiring after sore heels; captains grew red in the face, and threatened prisons, dungeons, and even shooting and cutting into a million of pieces, in their anxiety to see everything orderly and comfortable. Before sunset, whether it is bivouac or village, the regiment was as quiet as a church. Next morning everybody awoke refreshed, and rather inclined for a march than otherwise.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The *Dispatch* of Monday has the following dispatch:

FREDERICKSBURG, April 26, 1863.

The facts from Port Royal seem to be that on Thursday about a hundred Yankees crossed over and destroyed the seine with which some of our soldiers had been fishing and the boats, and burned five wagons, carried off the mules, robbed several houses, and returned. We had only a few cavalrymen in the neighborhood. It is reported that a large force of Yankee infantry have marched through King George county, and their artillery and cavalry are seen in large numbers opposite Port Royal. Many citizens of King George county have been arrested, and sent to the prison ship at Aquia Creek. Among others I have the names of Col. E. T. Tayloe, W. Roy Mason, Charles Mason, Dr. Stuart, Dr. Hece, and others. Messrs. Charles Jett and Lawrence Washington, of Westmoreland, were arrested previously.

No news here. The sun and wind to-day have dried the roads very much. We are quiet but expectant, hopeful and confident. My private opinion still is the Yankees are leaving.

ON HORSEBACK.—We could not have better expressed our own ideas on the subject of horseback riding than did the editor of the Columbus *Times*, when he penned the following: "It always makes us feel in a better humor with mankind generally to see a handsome young lady; with jaunty hat and flowing robe, exercising on horseback. Singular, isn't it? We have often wondered why it was that our young ladies and gentlemen indulge so little in this pleasant and healthful exercise. A ride of a mile or two in the country early in the morning before the sun rises, and repeated at evening, will plant roses of lasting beauty on the cheeks of our fair damsels, and impart strength and vigor to the muscles and entire system, besides expanding and improving the brain. One hour on horseback is better than a day in a buggy or close carriage. Try it, young ladies, and persevere in it for six months, and if you are not healthier, handsomer, and happier we will acknowledge ourself wrong for once."

YANKEE RAVAGES AROUND WASHINGTON AND SUFFOLK.—The more we hear from the neighborhood of Washington, the more we regret the failure of our troops to occupy the place. The people of Beaufort, and especially those near Washington, felt quite sure that Gen. Hill would take the place; and being devoted and loyal to the cause, they afforded all the sympathy and aid in their power to our troops. This has exposed them, as might be expected, to the vengeance of the enemy; and since the withdrawal of our troops we learn that the Yankees have destroyed, burnt, and ravaged at all points in the neighborhood of that unfortunate town. The same result has happened in and around Suffolk, in anticipation of the failure of Gen. Longstreet's movements against that place. It is better to make no attempt on our seacoast towns, unless it is the purpose of our Generals to take and hold them at all hazards. The true policy is to confine the enemy as near the seacoast as possible, and meanwhile protect the people on the farms and thus encourage them to produce bread and meat.—*Standard.*

RAYS OF LIGHT.—The Charlotte *Democrat* of Tuesday says:

"Mrs. Cynthia Wilson, of Cabarrus county, has been selling corn to the needy in her neighborhood at $1 50 per bushel, and flour at one-half what it brings in the market. Mrs. Wilson is a widow, and has two sons in the army, and to her credit be it said that she is not one of those who are determined to squeeze everything up to an exorbitant "market price." If there were a few thousand more such people in the South times would be better in every way.

Mr. Sam'l. L. Ewing, of Gaston county, has been selling corn to the poor in his neighborhood, corn at $1 per bushel, bacon and lard at 12½ cents per pound.

Such people as Mr. Ewing and Mrs. Wilson are a blessing to their generation, and will be blessed, we hope, in this and the next world.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, April 28.—Northern dates to the 25th have been received. Dispatches from Gen. McNeil, at Cape Girardeau on the 23th, says he repulsed the rebels, 2,000 strong, under Gen. Price, at that place. The rebels have taken a new position at last accounts and were preparing to assault the works. Federal reinforcements and gunboats had arrived to aid them. A dispatch says the rebels are retreating.

Advices from New Orleans give a glorious account of Banks' successes. Gen. Grove had captured the celebrated Salt Mines and destroyed the works. Several hundred rebels had been captured and more were being taken. A destructive fire occurred in New York on the 26th, damaging the *Herald* building. Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of Kansas has issued an order directing that Guerrillas when captured be shot without delay.

The 7th and 8th N. Y. regiments arrived at N. Y. from army of the Potomac, their term of enlistment having expired. They will be mustered out of service. The Canadian Premier stated recently that the Canadians would accept one hundred thousand volunteers to supply them with arms. The *Florida* has captured a whaling vessel and cargo, valued at $75,000—insured in Boston. A Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says intelligence from England leads to the belief that the future of privateers from British ports will be sanctioned by the British Government. The rebel loan had fallen in England again with a premium with enormous bonds on the 10th. There is nothing new with respect to the Confederate loan. The London *Herald* hints that the union cause is afraid the undertaking would not be successful, and consequently supposed to be seeking to raise the loan to the amount in England. The Polish insurrection continues with great vigor. The Czar had offered a general amnesty to all Poles who would return to their allegiance.

Liverpool cotton market quiet and unchanged.

From Tennessee—The Federal Loss—Battle of Murfreesboro, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, April 27.—Washington Barrett left Saturday and has taken rooms at the Crutchfield. Nashville files of the 21st have been received. The Cumberland has fallen forty inches on the Harpeth. Col. Holburn, of the 2nd Iowa cavalry, has been appointed Inspector General. Minty commands all the cavalry in Rosecrans' army. A Washington telegram of the 25th says that ex-Gov. Hicks states that a secret organization has been unearthed in Maryland. Its members sworn to join the Confederates the first favorable opportunity. Official report shows the numbers of the killed and wounded in the battle of Murfreesboro to be nineteen thousand three hundred and forty. The 2nd of Rosecrans' body guard has deserted and gone South.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 28.—The Senate to-day passed the appropriation bill, with amendments. The bill declaring telegraph a part of the postal system was postponed to next session. The House amendments of the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the assessment of taxes was concurred in. The House bill to repeal conscription laws, after long debate, was postponed to next session. The House bill to amend the act authorizing transfer of soldiers to regiments from their own States rejected.

In the House the bill regulating the action of the secretary of the navy in naval courts martial was passed. The House bill to create a provisional navy was passed. The bill relative to the grade and rank of naval officers was referred to the Committee of Conference. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate to the appropriation bill, striking out that portion relative to the increase of pay to soldiers.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—The enemy's gunboats in the River were shelling Dixon's Island, this evening. Provisions in the provision market here have declined considerably during the last few days.

Railroad Accident.

RICHMOND, April 28.—The down mail train on the Richmond and Danville Railroad ran off the track this forenoon at Coalfield, 13 miles from Richmond. Two passengers were killed and ten seriously wounded.

From the West.

TULLAHOMA, April 27.—Wheeler's command has gone to McMinnville without any loss. The enemy's cavalry are near Tuscumbia. All quiet in front.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. FREEMAN.—A letter from a reliable gentleman in the army at Shelbyville gives the following particulars of the assassination of the noble and gallant Freeman:

"I wrote you, in my last, an account of the situation (as it may be truly called) of Capt. Freeman commanding a battery in Van Dorn's command, taken, with a part of his battery, at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

"Yesterday Gen. Polk sent me with important dispatches to Van Dorn's headquarters, and I learnt, from parties who took part in the engagement all the particulars of the fight. It seems that Capt. Freeman's battery was captured and he and his subordinate officers sent to the rear, our cavalry making a dash at the Yankees, resolved to recapture the battery at all hazards. The Yankees, to meet the charge, ordered Capt. Freeman to *take command of his guns and turn them against our cavalry.* This inhuman demand the brave Freeman flatly refused obedience, and instantly fell pierced by more than a hundred balls. The fact of his assassination was immediately reached our men, and they instantly resolved, one and all, that no other prisoners were to be taken—the black flag, in all its dreadful purport, was raised, and *the gallant Freeman was avenged.*

"I have it from an officer in Van Dorn's command that *not one prisoner* was that day taken. The hatred existing between our cavalry and the enemy has been greatly increased.

"Van Dorn is now anxiously, but patiently awaiting the advance of Rosecrans' 20,000 Dutch, who have been recently mounted, that he may then effectively equip his own command."

The Chicago Times says the Confederate Loan in Europe discloses the judgment of the most careful opinion in Europe, as to the chances of success of Yankee Government against the "rebellion," and will give hope and confidence to the Southern people such as they have not felt before.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, of Minnesota, has lately been appointed to a position in the Federal War Department with a salary of $1,000 per annum. Mrs. S. is a "free minded woman" of the Abby Kelly school, and has lately been writing letters puffing Mrs. President Lincoln.

Thomas E. McNeill, of Macon, Georgia, a competent and thoroughly accomplished machinist and mechanical engineer, is actively and zealously engaged in organizing a company for the manufacture and supply of locomotives, cars, wheels, axles, and railroad findings generally.

Some negro women who left Charlestown, Va., and spent the winter in Washington, have returned, perfectly satisfied with their experience. These report that many others would return if allowed to do so.

The entire delegation of Federal office-holders in San Francisco have been removed. It is stated that they misappropriated too much of the public funds—a failing of Federal officials generally.

A dandy, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, 'Make them cover the whole calf.' 'Heavens!' exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, 'I have not leather enough!'